R H Womble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 30.—The House to-day, passed the bill that the Act to put an end to substitution shall not apply to any farmers or planters who were engaged on the 5th inst. in the production of grain, provisions or family supplies. The principal provisions of the bill heretofore reported was passed by 44 yeas to 31 nays. The House also passed the bill that all officers, soldiers and seamen permanently disabled in line of duty shall be retired, but the rank, pay and emoluments to continue till the end of the war, or as long as they continue retired. The Secretary of War may assign them to such duty as they are able to perform. All vacancies caused by retired officers shall be filled the same as in cases of death or resignation. The House was in open session all day, from which it is supposed it has taken no action in the important matters in secret session on the Senate bill introduced to place in service all male free negroes from 18 to 50, as laborers, teamsters etc., referred to the Military Committee.

A memorial from Dr. Gibbs, President of the Press Association, in behalf of the Press of the Confederate States, praying that Congress pass no act to curtail the efficiency of the Press, was presented by the President to the Senate and referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate passed a resolution of thanks to North Carolina soldiers who have volunteered for the war.

From East Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Jan. 30.—Gen. Martin attacked the enemy on the 28th, and after a stubborn fight, drove them from the field, they retiring in the direction of Sevierville. The enemy's cavalry have undoubtedly been reinforced.

Persons from Knoxville represent the small pox as raging there.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—The bombardment of Sumter ceased at dark last night, one hundred and fifty-six shells in all having been thrown; of which 129 struck. It was renewed this morning with a thirty, a one hundred and a two hundred pounder Parrott and a ten inch Columbiad. The flag staff was shot down yesterday, but replaced by three of the garrison, under a raking and accurate fire; the men repeatedly waving the flag in the face of the enemy, and waving their hats in triumph, after planting the flag. The bombardment has continued steady all day, the fire being mostly directed on the western wall. The following are the only casualties since the re-opening of the fire: Lt. J. C. Logan, head, slight. Privates J. H. Heffrey, 23d Ga., back, slight; —— Hansford, 6th Ga., fractured arm, severe.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—The enemy keeps up the bombardment of Sumter by day but ceases at dark. One hundred and fifty-nine shots were fired during Saturday, of which one hundred and thirty-eight struck. No damage of consequence was done to the Fort.

The enemy renewed the fire upon the city at 9 o'clock, Saturday night, the shots averaging ten per-minute and is still going on. One hundred and one shells have been fired at the city up to five o'clock this evening.

The firing on Sumter to-day, averages one in five minutes, and are directed mostly at the west angle of the Fort.

No change in position of the fleet.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Como says that Northern papers, with dates to the 24th, have been received. Longstreet has been reinforced with 20,000, and is moving on Knoxville. Heavy skirmishing had already begun. Morgan, with five thousand cavalry, designs the invasion of Kentucky, with the view of drawing the Federal troops from East Tennessee. All the troops at Lexington have been ordered to the front.

The Legislature of Kentucky had an unsuccessful ballot for Senator, Guthrie being ahead.

Johnston's army is positively known not to exceed 30,000. They are extremely deficient in rations.

The rebels are concentrating at Port Hudson and Baton Rouge, and their pickets are close to the Federal line.

A fleet is fitting at New Orleans. It is conjectured a combined military and naval advance will be made up Red River.

Rumors of the evacuation of Richmond are gaining credit.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 27th, says that a movement is on foot which creates more consternation at Richmond than anything during the war. Gen. Buckland is in command at Memphis. Negroes are doing picket duty. Large numbers of troops are going South, and it is said their destination is Mobile.

Schofield is to assume command in East Tennessee, and Roseerans in Missouri.

New York papers contain a letter from Maximilian to Almont, accepting the throne.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. MONDAY. FEB. 1, 1864. NO. 70

The cars on the Charleston road were fired on, Monday, by Confederates, near Pocahontas. The engineer was killed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Jan. 30.—Specialid dispatch from Okolona *via* Corinth, dated Jan. 27th, says the 12th Mississippi Regiment, Col. Wm. M. Judge, entered Corinth at sunrise this morning, capturing a quantity of wine, &c. The Yankees left as the Mississippians entered.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Jan. 30.—The Court House was burned this forenoon. The fire originated in the attic. The county records were saved in the lower story. Fire proof library in the second story was also saved.

We reproduce the following telegrams for the benefit of our Western readers:

From Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Jan. 11, *via* JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—We hrve accounts of another serious Indian raid in Cook county, in which 12 or 15 people were killed. The Indians were armed an equiped by the Yankees. Fifteen millions of dollars of Confederate money that had run the blockade from some Eastern port to Havana and had safely reached Monteray, Mexico *en route* to the trans-Mississippi Department, has been attached by the English house of Milner & Co., of Matamoras, for alleged failure on the part of Maj. Hart, A. Q. M., and agent of the Confederate States Government, in meeting his contracts with that house for cotton. The same cotton is in *transuti* in Mexico, and belongs to the Government on the same account.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton, abolition military Governor of Texas, had a public reception in Matamoras by Governor Seriva and Cortena. In a speech at the banquet he announced that in case the French advance on Matamoras the Yankees would help the Mexicans whip them out.—Hamilton has as yet issued no proclamation that we have heard of. A force of the Yankees, five hundred strong, have advanced from Brownsville on Kings Ranch. They met with no opposition. Col. Benavedis and Col. Jno. S. Ford, the old ranger, are raising a force in the west to suppress the Mexican bandits now depredating on our soil. The Yankees at Salina and Dekew's point are about twelve thousand men. They are occupying Indianola with a small garrison and have visited Lavicca. They did not damage these save the sacking of a few houses.—The railroad from Lavacca to Victoria is thoroughly destroyed. They also landed a force of a few hundred one day last week in the upper part of Matagonia Peninsula for the purpose of cutting off fifteen of our pickets, who were below them. The pickets escaped in some oyster boat. They were a squad of volunteer exempts from this city, under command of Ex-Governor Henderson.

A company of men under Capt. Rigsly, attempted last week, to cross from the near land to the Peninsula. In a second they were caught in the middle of the bay, by a storm; the boats were swamped and they were obliged to swim. About fourteen men perished. Their dead bodies were subsequently washed up by the waves.

No engagement and scarcely a skirmish has yet occurred on our coast since the fall of Eshoraza.

Since the 1st inst., we have experienced the coldest weather known for many years. The thermometer, on the 1st, sunk to 10 Fahrenheit. It is believed that nearly all the stubble in the sugar cane has been frozen out.

The people have learned to look reverses squarely in the face. They evince only a determination to fight it out, no matter against what odds or under what difficulties. Texas will not seccumb, even if any other State should, which we regard as impossible.

The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, excites hardly a thought. It is not regarded as being of enough importance to be worth laughsng at.

The health and spirits of our troops are good and the organization of the army is thorough. Veterans are in command of every brigade. Many of the regiments are from eight to eleven hundred strong. In a word, Texas is all right. The enemy has in two months taken no point that was regarded as defensible or intended to be defended. They will not attempt to do so with less than two to one of our forces.

The arrival of Judge Upson from Richmond is announced in the Southern papers. He brought over a large amount of Confederate bonds.

About 400 prisoners of war have been exchanged at Vermilionville, La. We still have several hundred to exchange, but the Yankees have nothing to offer for them.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—The enemy at 9 o'clock last night reopened fire on Sumter with ten inch columbiad, and one thirty pounder Parrotts. The fire is directed at the South angle of the Fort. During the night one hundred and twenty three shells were thrown, eighty-two of which burst in and over the Fort. Two Parrot shots also struck the Fort. Firing on Sumpter continued all day and is still going on this evening. No casualties and no damage done the Fort. No shelling of the city since last report.

From East Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Jan. 29.—Major General Buckner has arrived.

Gen. Longstreet's headquarters have been moved to this place.

The enemy attacked Gen. Martin with superior force beyond French Broad on Wednesday, and after a severe fight compelled him to retire, with loss of two pieces of artillery and two hundred men killed, wounded and missing.

From Mobile.

A special dispatch to the *Evening News*, dated Jackson, 29th, says fifteen transports with troops arrived at Vicksburg on the 27th. The enemy is in force along the Big Black, reported to be Sherman's corps. Three or four regiments passed up the Yazoo to Mechanicksburg, but met the 2nd Texas and fell back.

A heavy demonstration is being made at Ponlichatoula. The enemy are advancing from below with a force of 10,000.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt o $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

OLD 6 PER CENT. N. C. BONDS. INTERNAL Improvement Bonds, and 6 and 8 per cent. Bonds.
W. H. JONES,
Jan 26-3t* Agent.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	80@90c
BEESWAX	$3
BRANS	$20
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$70@80
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$2
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1 50
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$15 00
MEAL	$15
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$7
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 27, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at $1 to $1 20 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 75 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 50 to $2 75 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $14 to $15 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $12 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 50 to $1 60 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $140 to $159 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $11 to $12, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $13 to $14 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 70 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 50 to $2 75, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $2 00 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 50 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 60 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made, We quote Sound made at $18 to $20 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 to $3 50 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$3 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 26.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$2 50@2 65
BEEF, retail	75c
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$4@4 50
CORN	$14
COTTON	$1@1 25
COTTON YARNS	$12@35 00
COFFEE	$11@12 50
EGGS	$1 50@1 75
FLOUR	$90@150
IRON, Swede	$3@3 50
LEATHER	$10@15 00
LARD	$2 25@2 50
NAILS	$3@3 50
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$15
RYE	$12
SUGAR	$4
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@2 50
SHEETING, 4-4	$1 40@3 50
SALT	$18
TALLOW	$3

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

Quartermaster's Office,
GREENSBORO', Jan 28th, 1864.

ESTRAYED FROM THE GOVERNMENT STABLES at this place, on the 17th Dec., 1863, a large black steed Mule, branded with the letters U. S. on left shoulder.

A liberal reward and all expenses will be paid for the delivery of this animal at this post.
L. R. CHISMAN,
Jan 30-1w Major and Q. M.

LOST, YESTERDAY,

AT THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT, OR BETWEEN there and my house, a large Mosaic Breast Pin.—The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with me, or at the Progress Office.
Jan 30-3t* A. M. McPHEETERS.

COTTON CARDS.

WE EXPECT BY NEXT TRAIN 500 PAIRS NO. 10 Cotton Card Sheets, and several pair complete.—Those in want had better apply early, as the consignment will be closed out soon.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 29-3t Com. Merchants and Auctioneers.

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:
Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.
We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Jan 29-tf

ORDNANCE-DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 14 pound of LEAD.
THOS. ROGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMMENSE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY next, I shall expose to public sale, in the town of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C., the property known as the LOUISBURG MILLS, one of the finest manufacturing establishments in the State, with two setts of Corn Runners, and a splendid Circular Saw attachment, entirely new. This water power is illimitable.

I shall also sell, at the same time, 15 likely NEGROES, among which is a good Miller, two good Coopers, and a good Blacksmith and a fine House Servant.

I will also sell five barrels of FINE OLD NASH BRANDY, and a No. 1 Corn Sheller, a lot of new 14 inch Mill Saw Files, 1 sett of Blacksmith's Tools, 30 or 40 head of Hogs, several Cows and Calves and a lot of Household Furniture.

Terms—Cash, or ample time, as suits the convenience of purchasers.
P. R. MERRYMAN,
Jan 30-td Henderson, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

800 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND IN BERTIE county, N. C., for sale. It is two miles from Windsor, and near a good landing on Cashie river. It has on it a neat dwelling house with necessary out buildings, and cabins for 18 or 20 slaves. Six hundred acres are cleared. A bargain can be had.
RUFUS K. SPEED,
Jan 29-1w Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

A FRENCH PIANO FOR SALE!

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE PIANO, 6¾ OCTAVE, of good tone and finely finished; can be had by early application at BRANSON & FARRAR'S,
Jan 26 2t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 22-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.
400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY

IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWing long established Plows: Richmon Plows, No's. 1 and 3, and No. 21, (self sharpener) No. 0; Livingston Plows, No's. 0, 1 and 2; also the following points and land sides; Richmon No's. 1 and 3, Younger's; Livingston No's. 0, 1 and 2; Kentucky, self sharpener, (No's. 60, 19½, 18, (no land sides) and No. 0. Various other castings. All these for sale at old prices in produce and in money at Confederate prices; also old fashioned and Flying Shuttle Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bedsteads and Shoe Pegs. All orders filled as rapidly as possible.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Jan 28-tf Hillsboro', N. C.
Weekly and Semi-weekly Standard and Fayetteville Observer, publish 1 month and forward bills to subscribers.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh. The House has 5 large Rooms, with fire places in each, a good Well of water in the yard, and all necessary out Houses. A large Garden, all in good order for present use. Apply to B. K. FERRELL.
Jan 28-1w*

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Asst Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whiteaville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18-2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
WAYNE, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an actige, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 28th of January, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M. P. Mangum, Red Mountain, or Flat River P. O., Orange county, N. C.
Jan 26-7t*

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$3 00	One week	$ 6
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	19
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brenden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William M Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert P Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byrum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William S Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Garton; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. H Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus I. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board [illegible] Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lutes, C. A. Driver and Wm Creecy.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.
KING, POONE & CO.,
Jan 25-1m Graham, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

A city cotemporary inquires after the proceedings of a meeting which it says was held at Thompson's Store, in this county. We know nothing of such a meeting nor of the proceedings, save rumors on the streets, but if furnished with the proceedings we shall certainly publish them, believing that the people have the right to hold meetings and give expression to their sentiments, so long as they keep the Constitution and the laws in view. We would not be understood as approving the proceedings of such meetings, save when we editorially endorse the action taken, but the right of the people to be heard is incontrovertible, and when the Press ceases to give expression to public sentiment it ceases to fulfill its high mission.

We say we have *heard* something of the meeting at Thompson's Store, but we *know* nothing. We have heard that a long, windy speech was made by a certain Esquire in that neighborhood—a regular simon pure war man—who was for war at the beginning and is for war now, and who promised on the occasion referred to, as he did in the beginning, *that whenever it became necessary and his services were needed he would shoulder his musket and march to the front.* This gentleman belongs to a large class of *war* men who have always been willing to meet the enemy when their services were wanted, but as they are to be the judges as to when more men are needed, of course they will never go in. We know of no time for the last two years when able-bodied men would have been rejected in the army, and it was the manifest duty of all who helped to bring on the war, and who promised to fight its battles, to have entered the army at the beginning. We declared in 1860 that gentlemen who voted for a sectional ticket, gotten up by the South, would be in part responsible for all the disasters that might grow out of sectional strife, and that it would be the duty of all such, should war ensue, to help fight its battles, and we so think now.—While every man at the South should cheerfully perform his whole duty to the country, it is the especial duty of the Breckenridge men of the South, and the Wide-Awakes of the North, to enter the contest, for they brought it on. Of such was the *Esquire* aforesaid, who, it is said, made a war speech at Thompson's Store on last Saturday week.

We learn that the distinguished speaker aforesaid, wept through his whole speech, and expressed the wish that the government might call for all men to the age of *seventy years!* He is far below that figure, and as we said before, we know of no law to keep able-bodied men out. This gentleman devotes his eloquence and his tears to the government, but some of his neighbors, men of high respectability, say he refused Confederate money in the payment of debts, over a year ago. We hope he has repented of this sin and that he will do better hereafter, whether he goes into the army or stays at home. By all means give us the proceedings, and don't forget the speech.

The allusion to the "high official in the State Capitol" is gratuitous and in bad taste, for we know that the "Secretary of State" was not at the meeting, but in his office attending to his public duties.

If our cotemporary will procure a copy of the proceedings, including the aforesaid speech of the aforesaid Esquire, we will publish them.

Our local authorities cannot be too vigilant. Nearly or quite a year ago a tall, gaunt looking negro, black as the regions of darkness, made his appearance in this city; and giving out that he was free, worked about town until attention was accidentally directed towards him one day while bidding against a white man at an auction, and on enquiry it was found he belonged to a gentleman in Alabama, who was here looking for him last winter. He was advertised in this paper, with description and all, but had he staid away from the auction he would, in all probability, still been at large, and working about town as a free negro. When arrested at the auction he was committed to jail by Mayor Harrison, and the owner apprised of the whereabouts of his slave. The master has arrived, and on visiting the jail yesterday, recognised the negro as his property. Whenever a strange negro makes his appearance, claiming to be free, make him show his papers.

MEETING AT GREENSBORO.—There was a public meeting at Greensboro on Saturday. A citizen of that town, writing to us on business, says: "The mass meeting of conservatives was largely attended to-day. Messrs. R. P. Dick, D. F. Caldwell and James A. Long, addressed the meeting.

Congressional—Exemptions, &c.

We gave in our last an imperfect sketch of the Military Bill, as it had passed the Senate. The Richmond mail failing on Saturday night, we are without the city papers of that day, which we suppose contain the bill in full. The bill puts all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 in the field, and all between 45 and 55 may be enrolled within such time as the President may prescribe. All details for post duty are to be made from those between 45 and 55 now in the army, and those below the age of 45 unfit for field service.

All exemption laws are repealed, except mail contractors, and the following substituted: "all unfit for service on account of physical disability, members and officers of Congress, State legislatures, and such officers as the President and Governors of States may declare necessary to administer the Government; Ministers authorized to preach on the 10th of April, 1862; one Editor to each newspaper, published on the 10th April, 1862, and regularly published ever since, and printers; one apothecary to each store engaged at that time, and regularly since; Physicians over thirty-five, who have been in regular practice for seven years; teachers who have been continuously engaged for two years; one overseer on a farm of twenty field hands, provided such overseer has been thus employed since the 10th of April, 1862, and provided there is no white male adult on the farm not liable to service; one person under each government contract, with certain restrictions, Any quartermaster, commissary, marshal, nitre or enrolling officer who shall employ any one liable to the service, between 18 and 45 years, shall be cashiered. These are the principal features of the bill as passed by the Senate.

The bill is yet to be finally acted on by the House, but we suppose it will pass without much modification or alteration; and probably Congress could not have done much better. This bill takes all able-bodied men now engaged in any kind of post duty—in quartermaster, commissary or other departments—and this of itself will put a considerable army in the field. And then it cuts down the list of exemptions, and reaches many thousands of men who have gone to work at trades they never thought of before the war, simply to keep out of camp.

We are glad to see, too, that both Houses seem determined to do something for the agricultural interests of the country, an interest that has been more neglected, thus far, than any other. In the House, on Thursday, a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs amendatory of the bill recently passed upon the subject of substitution in the army. The amendatory bill contemplates a distinction in favor of those persons who are now, and who were during the year 1863, engaged by their own labor, or in superintending the labor of others, in producing supplies for the army and the country. The committee reporting the bill recommended its immediate passage. The usual question of postponing it and placing it upon the calendar was decided in the negative, and the bill taken up for consideration; but before a direct vote was had upon it the morning hour expired, and the House went into secret session. There can be but little doubt, however, that the bill will pass substantially as it came from the committee.

Let Congress but enact proper laws and the authorities see that they are properly executed, and we shall be able to keep an abundance of men in the field without going beyond the age of 45 years. We have the men and have had them all along, but they have not been in the right place, and we trust the Military Bill will largely increase the army without diminishing the number of producers.

We have seen very intelligent gentlemen, recently from Richmond, who say that many persons there are of opinion that Congress has passed a bill authorizing the President to suspend the *habeas corpus*, but we can hardly think that the body has been guilty of so foolish a thing, and if they have, we trust, for the sake of the cause, Mr. Davis will never attempt to exercise it; for to suspend it for thirty days, over the whole Confederacy, would give a worse blow to our cause than a half-dozen reverses in the field.

Some of our people, among them public men and journalists, say they are opposed to the suspension of the writ, *unless it be absolutely necessary to save us from subjugation—that they would sooner submit to a military despotism than be subjugated, &c.* We are opposed to it under all circumstances, for if we can achieve our independence by the suspension, we can certainly succeed all the more easily without it, and while fighting for freedom our people want to be free. The army is necessarily a despotism, and all who belong to it must obey orders and submit cheerfully to all rightful authority, but in the name of all that is sacred and just and by the memory of our ancestry, whose toils and sufferings gave us the liberty we have enjoyed for eighty years, let the old men, women and boys who remain at home, enjoy the largest amount of constitutional freedom that the framework of our system guarantees.

Four Alabamians were shot near Marietta, on the 22nd ult., for the crime of desertion. Had these unfortunate creatures been North Carolinians, there are infamous scoundrels who would have said their fate was attributable to the influence and treasonable teachings of certain newspapers. No States have furnished better soldiers or braver men than Alabama and North Carolina, but of course there are deserters from the army representing all the States. While we feel it incumbent on us to defend our own State at all times and under all circumstances, we hope we shall ever be ready to do justice to the valor and heroism of other States.

Gold is still going up in the North. At last accounts it was about 159, and if the Yankees continue to wage war upon the South it won't be long before "greenbacks" are about as bad as Confederate notes. No nation on earth could ever pay such a debt as they will have created by two or three more years of war.

EXODUS OF SUBSTITUTED MEN.—The Fincastle (Va) Expres, of the 26th, states that forty men, the most of whom had substitutes, have escaped recently from one section of the county of Botetourt, into the enemy's lines. They crossed the Greenbrier river at Bepler's Ferry.

The Richmond Enquirer

One of the most gratifying evidences of our strength and ability to continue the struggle until the enemy shall propose honorable terms is to be found in the fact that such a large number of our veteran soldiers in the armies of Northern Virginia and Northern Georgia are re-enlisting for the war. This is not done singly, or by companies, but by whole regiments, and the spirit of determination and resistance never seemed more encouraging in the army than at present, and in this as in all things else our patriotic soldiers set the people at home an example that they should not disregard. While the great mass of the people at home are speculating and making money, the soldier is patient, uncomplaining and resigned, determined to fight on for the protection of the lives and property of those who have as yet done nothing, until the war can be brought to an end by an honorable peace. These brave men have for nearly three long years been the only barrier between us and the devouring enemy, and while many at home have prospered and grown rich, they have received but a mere pittance for all their hardships and trials; and if there is gratitude in the human heart those who are far removed from danger should remember their protectors and see to it that they are well fed and well clad.

As the soldiers have stood by the country, we appeal to the country to stand by the soldiers. The privilege to remain at home while others share the trials and dangers of the camp and the field, is a great one, and no man enjoying such advantage should be idle. His time belongs to his country, and to the men in the ranks, as well as to himself, and let him see to it that his whole duty is thoroughly performed. Let those who remain at home see that the army is well fed and clothed, and we shall have strength and efficiency.

BALL AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.—We are requested by a note from the proprietor of the hotel at Kittrell's Depot to announce that Frank Johnson's band has been engaged to play for the ball to be given on Thursday night, the 4th instant. We had, by request, withdrawn the advertisement for the ball referred to, but this request as to the band coming since, we suppose it will take place.

There were large accessions to General Johnson's army, at Dalton, during the month of January, and the discipline and condition of the army is said to be very fine.

The Yankees are committing all manner of outrages in North Georgia and Alabama, stealing negroes, destroying property and devastating the country generally.

The small pox is said to be raging to a most fearful extent in Knoxville. We hope the small pox and Gen. Longstreet together may be able to drive the Yankees from East Tennessee.

The Richmond mail due here Friday night, did not come to hand until Saturday night, and there being another failure on Saturday, the Richmond papers of Saturday were not received.

The Health of Vice-President Stephens, recently ill, is improving.

Congress need not trouble itself about suppressing the newspapers of the country. The scarcity of paper, the number of printers in the war and other difficulties in the way of publishing have greatly diminished the number already, and one by one they are "going up." The *Mississippian* says:

"Before the war there were about seventy-five papers published on the soil of Mississippi, now there are, we believe, only nine—viz: Meridian Clarion, Columbus Republican, Brandon Republican, Macon Beacon, Quitman Advertiser, Canton Citizen, Greensboro' Motive, and Holmesville Independent. The war has made sad havoc among our newspaper.

MOBILE.—The Mobile *Register* of the 23d says:

Yesterday morning street rumor was here that forty or fifty Yankee vessels were in Pensacola harbor, under Farragut, all ready to sail up to Mobile; a lady heard positively from a naval officer last night that there was a large Yankee fleet off Pensacola; and another lady was told by an army officer that there were thirteen hostile ships of war in the Bay of Mobile. If it is wicked to start false and alarming reports, it is very foolish to believe them. Our experience during the war has taught us to refuse credence absolutely, to every report we hear on the street. Of course, sometimes they are true, but so rarely as to make it remarkable. In nine cases out of ten there is not even color of foundation of truth in them. Reject them, particularly, if they are accompanied with the declaration that the General commanding, or the Admiral here, received a dispatch stating so and so. If ladies and children wont go away and are determined to stay here "to see the thing out" they had better make up their minds to keep quiet and patiently await the time and tide of events. Their making themselves uneasy and uncomfortable will not keep off Yankees an hour after they are ready to come. Meantime, we shall keep our readers advised of the positive approaches of the enemy.

At the present writing we must confess that we can see nothing to indicate a serious attack by troops on Mobile. Com. Farragut and his fleet may mean us some mischief below, but there are no land forces visible in strength and numbers adequate to such an undertaking as the attack of this city.

TOO MUCH MONEY.—An exchange says:

If it be true that "money is the root of all evil," vice must flourish. The root is growing into a tree, and spreading its branches far and near. Speculators and extortioners have bushels of the root, and with them pocket-books have become obsolete. They do it up in bundles like old newspapers or dry goods for the ladies. Even the little boys and the darkies that trudge our streets have their pockets stuffed with it. None seem to be governed by the maxim, "of two evils choose the least," but all appear anxious to get their share—some more than their share—of the greatest of all evils. Even those who try to make others believe that they who possess a heap of money are most miserable creatures are perfectly willing to bear the misery it brings. Well, it is a very necessary evil, and we should dislike to see much of it *rooted* out from our midst before we have the pleasure of noting a considerable decline in the prices of meat and bread. It takes a fortune to "make both ends meet" now. But it is worth a great fortune to live through these times, and when we get through them, we shall rejoice, whether we have a fathing left or not.

George Mason, in the Bill of Rights, which Virginia has ever cherished as epitomizing all of the reciprocal duties which Government and people owe to each other, says: "That the freedom of the Press is one of the great bulwarks of Liberty."

THE DARK DAYS OF OUR FATHERS.

The Mobile *Tribune*, referring to the university of the Cowpens—which we did not forget, but omitted to notice on account of pressure on time and space, and want of needed books of reference—gives the following summary, which should furnish much instruction:

In February, 1780, of the preceding year, a British naval and land force, under Arbuthnot and Clinton, appeared before Charleston and laid siege to it. The officer in command of the revolutionary forces at that place was Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who was next year appointed Secretary of War, and held that post for three years, after which he retired to his farm. His means of defence were quite inadequate, but he made a gallant though vain resistance. On the forty-second day of the attack, he was compelled to surrender the city and his whole army.

In August, 1780, after the loss of Charleston and the State, Gen. Gates, with an army of 4,000 men, was so utterly routed by Cornwallis that not a fourth of the army could be got together again, and the Southern States were left apparently defenceless.—Sumter and Marion, Shelby and Sevier, however, kept up a guerrilla warfare against the British, and in October the two latter chiefs defeated 1,000 tories under Ferguson, taking most of them prisoners, and hanging some of them, as traitors. In the meantime—in the preceding month of September, that is—the treason of Arnold was discovered, he having sold himself to the British for $50,000 and a General's commission, and undertaken to deliver up to them "West Point and the other fortresses in the Highlands." At the North a French fleet and an army were blockaded at Newport by a superior British fleet. Want of pay and rations drove some Pennsylvania regiments into open revolt, and Congress had to redress some of their grievances to get rid of this sad element. Then some New Jersey troops followed their example; and their attempts had to be crushed, and a few of the ringleaders executed.

But all this neither dispirited our forefathers nor led to the ultimate loss of the cause for which they fought—the cause of freedom! What is there in our condition to compare with theirs, although we have not yet to grieve for having had an Arnold among us.

And yet the end of that same year 1780, Gen. Greene, who had succeeded Gates, soon made the British feel how far they were from having accomplished the work they had undertaken. They had got Georgia and South Carolina, and now they made sure of getting Virginia and North Carolina. The traitor Arnold, with 1,600 men, mostly tories, was sent to plunder and devastate and murder on the Chesapeake and the James river. He was afterwards joined by Gen. Phillips, from New York. They, of course, caused terrible suffering, but did little harm to the cause, for the incensed sufferers then enlisted in it with an energy which never tired or ceased until the surrender of Cornwallis in Yorktown, the virtual end of the first revolutionary war. The first event of note after Greene's assumption of the command was the battle of Cowpens, on the 18th of January, 1781. Here Cornwallis had posted 1,100 of his light troops under Tarleton; and Greene sent half his force, under Morgan, to attack them. The result was the utter defeat of the enemy, with the loss of 100 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, 800 muskets, 2 field pieces, 35 baggage wagons, and 100 dragoon horses. Morgan's loss was only 12 killed and 60 wounded.

From the Mississippian.]

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY OF THE NORTH.

Both the Democratic and Abolition parties of the North are casting about for suitable champions to bear their respective standards in the next Presidential contest. The Democratic convention will meet in Chicago on the 4th of July. The Abolitionists have not yet appointed the time and place when and where they will fix their next grand wigwam.—Though we believe it is generally understood among them that Lincoln is to bear aloft again their "banner of freedom."

The result of the contest depends, we think, entirely upon the spring campaigns of the two opposing armies. If Grant succeeds in carrying out his programme, the party in power will triumph beyond a peradventure. If, on the contrary, the Federal armies are discomfitted in the spring, as we believe they will be, then Lincoln and his satraps will grow unpopular, and the peace sentiment assume the ascendancy. In that case, it is almost certain that the Democratic party will triumph.

We are not among those who regard the race for the Presidency in the United States with indifference. The success of the Democratic party will bring peace to the country. That party has gone as far as it dare go, and declared for conciliation and peace. It is true, they couple this desirable consummation with a restoration of the Union, but it is clear that they are for peace; and if the "insurgent States" won't come back, then they are for peace any way, and will consent to the separation.

On the contrary, the Abolition party are so thoroughly committed to the subjugation, emancipation and confiscation policy, that it is impossible for them to relinquish it; there is also embedded in their bosoms such a deep-seated hatred of the South, such an ineradicable hostility to her social institutions, and such a long-cherished and fanatical determination to crush us, that they had rather continue the fight, even though it involved their own ruin, than to see the South free and prosperous. They have sworn, in their hearts, that the South never shall enjoy peace again, except as the vassals of hateful New England. If, therefore, Lincoln is re-elected, the war must necessarily go on, unless we choose to become at once his slaves—a condition which, of course, is entirely out of the question. The success of Lincoln will prolong the war another four years. There will be for us no other alternative. We trust, therefore, that the Democratic party will triumph. And to secure this result, it is of the greatest importance that we be able in the spring to cope successfully with, if not to rout, the Federal armies on our soil.

Who the Democrats will nominate for President is yet a question undecided. Ex-President Franklin Pierce, ex-General McClellan, ex-Congressman Vallandigham and Gen. U. S. Grant are names which have claimed the attention of their respective friends. There seems, however, a general spirit of concord among the friends of all these distinguished men.—The military enthusiasm of the party will be divided between McClellan and Grant; while the sober, conservative statesmen will be apt to prefer one or the other of the distinguished civilians we have named. If the purpose of the Democratic party be to conciliate the South and bring her back voluntarily to the Union, then they will be apt to choose either Pierce or Vallandigham. Pierce's Administration was very popular in the Southern States, and his conduct since the war has been of a character rather to increase his popularity with our people. He has steadily opposed the war from the beginning. Vallandigham is looked upon as the American Pitt of the second revolution. The nomination and election of either of these gentlemen by the Northern Democracy would go further in the work of conciliation than anything they could possibly do. Though it would assuredly fail to "restore the Union," yet it would leave the contest-ants in a better humor to treat, and would secure such an adjustment as would be honorable and advantageous to both parties. In the interest of peace and humanity, we devoutly hope that the Democracy may be successful. We see no other glimmering of a speedy peace.

THE EXPEDITION INTO TENNESSEE—CAPTURE OF GEN. VANCE, &c.—The *Examiner* of Friday says:

We have some interesting particulars of the recent expedition of the North Carolina forces into East Tennessee, which terminated so disastrously, and resulted among other misfortunes in the capture of General Vance, who was in command.

General Vance crossed the Smoky mountain at the head of Lufty, with about three hundred and fifty cavalry, two pieces of artillery and one hundred and fifty Indians. The force had great difficulty in crossing; the soldiers had to take the horses out of the wagons to get down the mountain, over a perfect sheet of ice for three miles. After getting to the foot part of the command was left, while General Vance with about one hundred and seventy-five men, started to Sevierville on a reconnoissance. When in about two miles, he heard of a Yankee train of wagons being there. Our small force immediately charged and captured seventeen wagons, one hundred mules and twenty-six prisoners. The enemy were then in four miles of our forces, and General Vance at once started out with the captured property. This was about 3, P. M. The General thought it was impossible to get back over the Smoky mountains and endeavored to make his way to the Cattaloocha road, on the head of Cosby creek. He immediately dispatched Gen. Thomas, (who was the senior officer in command) to send Colonel Henry, with the balance of the command and artillery, by the road around the base of the mountain, to meet him on Cosby. The force with General Vance traveled that night until twelve o'clock when they found the road in their front blockaded. They then had to lay by until daylight, when they cut out the blockade, and reached Cosby about 1, P. M.; but, instead of finding Henry there, they found a dispatch from him saying that, upon consultation with Colonel L. Thomas, he had concluded that a rout was impracticable, and would fall back across the Smoky mountain. So there was General Vance with the captured property, prisoners, &c., and only about one hundred and seventy-five men. They had not been on the creek one hour, before they were attacked by a Yankee cavalry force about four hundred strong. Our command was completely dispersed, the property recaptured, half the men taken prisoners, among them General Vance and part of his staff. The fight occurred on Thursday, the 14th, about 2½, P. M.

Our men were perfectly panic-stricken and made no fight at all. The General escaped from the house where he was and got across the creek, and was endeavouring to get to the advanced guard, when he was captured. The enemy did not stop at all, but dashed on towards the front.

One of our officers in the affair writes as follows:

We succeeded in rallying the men on a little ridge which was a splendid position, but the men were so frightened they only stood one fire, and broke. It was the worst stampede I ever saw or heard of. Nearly every man lost his horse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District. N. C.
OXFORD, January 27th 1864.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, No. Commandant of Conscripts, Raleigh, January 1864, Militia and County Enrolling Officers, will enrol all white males known between the ages of 18 and within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats of their respective counties the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and whether previously exempted or not.

All those persons residing within the limits of the Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisburg, on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24 days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, the 26th 27th, and 29th days of February and 1st days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro', on the 22d, 23th, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro'on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th days of April 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Ass't Surg., Chm'n & Ex. Board
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District. Feb 1
Confederate copy.

Enrolling Office, 3d Congressional District.
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, &c., April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. RIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3: A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also directed to paragraph 11, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
3d Cong. Dist.
Feb 1-3w

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. SPECIE,
Address PROGRESS OFFICE.
Feb 1-3t

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A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.